Sea Twillight.

Cold falls the autumn eve on sand and shingle. The breakers lift themselves with rush and And my riad ghost-like voices surge and min-

Along the lonely shore. Hope has long since with summer hours absted.

And faith ebbs to and fro. like yonder tide,
And patient love, though she so long bath
waited.

Is not yet glorified.

O, thou heart's dearest, take me, bide me, Close in the tranquil keeping of thy breast. For storm and strife and stress of fears en-

fold me,
And the great sea's unrest.
—Household Words.

A STRANGE STORY.

Archibald Forbes contributes to Belgravia the curious story found below. He says: Concerning the history of the subjoined curious narrative, the original manuscript of which, written in now faded ink on the rough dingy paper of sixty years ago, was placed in my hands in the course of a recent visit to America, only a few words are necessary. The narrative is addressed to "Mrs. Rodgers and sister," and ap-pears to have been written at the request of the former lady, after the au-thor's return from the sea on the termination of his service as surgeon of the frigate President, the famous fighting craiser of the American republic in the war with England of 1812-14. Commodore Rodgers, who commanded the President during the war, and who was the husband of the lady for whom the account was written, gave to Dr. Turk's narrative his indorsement of its perfect accuracy. Of the authenticity of the document there can be no possibility of a doubt.

"Some time in the latter part of De-cember, 1813, a man by the name of William Kemble, age 23 (a seaman on board of the United States frigate President, commanded by Commodore John Rodgers, on a cruise, then near the Western islands), was brought to me from one of the tops, in which he was Stationed, having burst a vessel in his lungs, the blood gushing with great vi-olence from his mouth and nostrils. With much difficulty 1 succeeded in stopping the discharge, and he was put upon remedies suited to his case. I isited him often, and had the best of opportunity of becoming acquainted with his temper, habits, and intellectu-al attainments; and under all circumstances, during his illness, found his language and behavior such as stamped him the rough, profane, and illiterate sailor. It is my belief, although I can not positively assert it, that he could not neither read or write. It is certain that his conversation never differed in the least from that of the most ignorant and abandoned of his associates, constantly mixed with oaths and the lowest vulgarity. Had he pos-sessed talents or learning, he must-have betrayed it to me during his long con-

"In the early part of January, 1814, a vessel bore down upon us, with ev-ery appearance of an English frigate. All hands were called to quarters, and after a short and animated address by the Commodore to the crew, all pre-pared to do their daty. Before I de-scended to the cockpit, well knowing Kemble's spirit and how anxious he would be to partake of the giorious victory (defeat never entered our thoughts). I thought it best to visit him. After stating to him the peculiar situation he was in, and the great danger he would be exposed to by the least emotion, I entreated and ordered him not to stir during the action. which he promised to observe We soon obliged to fire. At the sound of the first gun be could restrain himself no longer, but regardless of my admonitions and of his own danger, he rushed upon deck and flew to his gun. laying hold to help run her out. fresh and tremendous discharge from his lungs was the consequence, and he was brought down to me again in a most deplorable state. I apprehended immediate death, but by the applica-tion of the proper remedies I succeeded once more in stopping the hemorrhage, by which he was reduced to a state of the most extreme debility. Being near the equator, and suffering much from heat, his hammock was slung on the gun-deck between the ports, affording the best circulation of air. He contin-ued for some time free from hemorrhage, but was under the constant use of medicine, and was confined to a par-ticular diet. This made him fretful. ticular diet. This made him fretful, and he would frequently charge my mates with starving him, at the sam time damning them in the true sailor fashion. After some time, being again called to quarters at night, he was necessarily removed below to the sick berth (commonly called bay). This was followed by another discharge of blood from his lungs, which was renewed at intervals until his death.

"On January 17, in the afternoon, Dr. Birchmore, my first mate, came to me on deck, and reported Kemble to be dead. I directed him to see that his messmates did what was usual on such occasions preparatory to committing his remains to the deep. About two hours after this Dr. Birchmore again called on me. He said that Kemble had come to life, and was holding forth to the sailors in a strange way I directly went down, where I witness ed one of the most remarkable and unaccountable transactions that, perhaps, had ever fallen to the lot of man to be-hold. Kemble had awakened, as it were, from sleep, raised himself up, and called for his messmates in particular, and those men who were not on duty, to attend to his words. He told he had experienced death, but was allowed a short space of time to return and give them, as well as the officers, some directions for their future conduct in life. In this situation found him, surrounded by the crew, all mute with astonishment, and paying the most serious attention to every word that escaped from his lips. oidest men were in tears, not a dry eye was to be seen, or a whisper heard; all was as solemn as the grave. His whole body was as cold as death could make it. There was no pulsation in the wrists, the temples, or the chest perceptible. His voice was clear and powerful, his eyes uncommonly bril-liant and animated. After a short and pertinent address to the medical gentiemen, he told me in a peremptory manner to bring Commodore Rodgers to him, as he had something to say to him before he finally left us. The Commodore consented to go with me. when a scene was presented truly nov- factories in the other States manufacel and indescribable, and calculated to turing starch from cora. till with awe the stoutest heart. The

Julia Dent Grant.

The following beautiful tribute to the wife of tieneral Grant is from the Wash-

sick bay (or berth) in which he lay is entirely set apart to the use of those

who are confined to their beds by ill

ness. Supported by the surgeons, sur-rounded by his weeping and astonished

comrades, a crowd of spectators look-

ing through the lattice-work which in-

closed the room, a common japanned lamp throwing out a sickly light, and

a candle held opposite his face by an attendant, was the situation of things

when our worthy commander made his appearance; and well does he remem-

ber the effect produced by so uncom-

mon a spectacle, especially when tollowed by the atterance of these words from the mouth of one long supposed

to have been dead: Commodore Rod-gers, I have sent for you, s.r. being

commissioned by a higher power to address you for a short time, and to de-

liver the message intrusted to me when I was permitted to revisit the earth.

Once I trembled in your presence, and was eager to obey your commands; but

now I am your superior, being no long-

and the crew to know that I have been

sent back to earth to reanimate for a few hours my lifeiess body, commis-

sioned by God to perform the work I am now engaged in. He then, in lan-

guage so chaste and appropriate that it would not have disgraced the lips or

the pen of a divine, took a hasty view of the moral and religious duties in-

cumbent on the commander of a ship of war. He reviewed the vices preva-

lent on shipboard, pointed out the rel-ative duties of officers and men, and

concluded by urging the necessity of reformation and repentance. He did

not, as feared by our brave comman-der, attempt to prove the sinfuiness of

der, attempt to prove the sintuiness of fighting and wars; but, on the contra-ry, warmly recommended to the men the performance of their duty to their country with courage and fidelity. His speeches occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and if the whole could have

been taken down at the time, they

would have made a considerable pam-

phiet, which no doubt would have been in great demand. Dr. Birchmore, now

at Boston, heard all the addresses, I

only the last.
"When he finished with the Commo-

dore, his head dropped upon his breast, his eyes closed, and he appear-

ed to have passed through a second death. No pulsation nor the least de-

gree of warmth could be perceived during the time that he was speaking.

I ordered him to be laid aside, and left

"I retired to bed, deeply reflecting

upon the past, unable to sleep, when

about 9 o'clock P. M., many hours after Kemble had been laid by, I was called

out of bed to visit a man taken sud-denly ill in his hammock, hanging near

Kemble's apartment. It was an hour when all but the watch on deek had

turned in; general silence reigned, and

all the lights below were out, with the

exception of a single lamp in the sick apartment, where lay the remains of Kemble. I had bled the sick man—he was relieved. I entered the sick-room

before I retired to replace something, and was turning round to leave it, be-

ing alone, when suddenly I was almost petrified upon beholding Kemble sit-ting up in his berth with his eyes (which had regained their former bril-

hancy and intelligence) fixed intently upon mine. I became, for a moment,

speechiess and motionless. Thinks I to myself, what have I done, or left un-

done, in this man's case that would cause him thus to stare at me at this

late hour, and alone? I waited a long

time in painful suspense, dreading

some horrid disclosure, when I was re-

lieved by his commanding me to fetch him some water. With what alacrity I obeyed can easily be imagined. I gave him a tin mug containing water, which he put to his mouth, drank off the contents, and returned to me; then

laid himself quietly down for the last

time. His situation was precisely the

same in every respect as before de-scribed. The time was now expired

remain in the body. The next day by

noon, all hands attended as usual to hear the funeral service read, and see

his remains consigned to a watery

grave. It was an unusually solemn

period. Seamen are naturally super-

stitious, and on this occasion their

minds had been wrought upon in a singular manner. Decorum is always

observed by sailors at such times; but now they were all affected to tears,

and when the body was slid from the

plank into the sea, every one rushed instinctively to the ship's side to take

a last look. The usual weights had been attached to the feet, yet, as if in

compliment to their anxiety to see

more of him, the body rose perpendic-

ularly from the water breast-high two or three times. This incident added

greatly to the astonishment already

created in the minds of the men. I

beg leave to remark that it was not

proper to keep the body longer in the

"I have now given a short and very

imperfect sketch of the important

events attending the last illness and death of William Kemble. It is sub-

mitted to the ladies in this state, beg-

ging they will excuse haste and inaccu-

racy. The change produced upon the

crew was for a time remarkable. I

appeared as if they would never smile or swear again. The effect wore off by

degrees, except when the subject was renewed. W. Turk."

Squelched At Last.

lady passenger on the Niagara express to the newsmonger who had just

tossed a novel in her lap, "didn't I tell you I wanted none of this stuff?"

a grin. "they all say that."
"I'll fix him," said the lady, in a fierce whisper, as he passed on, and,

opening the window, she sat back in

time he came around with an armful of caramels. He laid a half-pound

passing on, when the latter seized the box and coolly tossed it out of the

"What d'ye mean?" asked the nui-

"I'm throwing your goods out of the

window, and I'll do the same to every-thing you give me," replied the irate

passenger.
"You'll pay for it," said the man

savagely.
"Go ahead and collect," retorted the

other. The news and candy vender tooked at her a moment, and then re-

alizing that he was beaten, moved on,

at last crushed. - New York Post.

package in the lady's lap, and

window.

sance.

wait for the common nuisance. This

"Young man," said a stern-looking

"Yes'm," retorted the newsman, with

warm latitude we were in-

which he had sold with given

ington Republicant It was the happy fortune of him whom the Nation monrus to love and be loved by Julia Dent—the model daughter who became the ideal wife and mother. Who can estimate the indebtedness of the Republic to this la-Who can say who will venture to say-that a less fortunate marriage might not have prevented the develop-

ment and fruition of all the great pos-sibilities of Grant's nature. The story of the wedded life of this couple is a benefaction to humanity, teaching lessons of the purest domes-ticity, commending mutual love and confidence as the only sure foundation of a happy home and the best equip-

ment for a worthy career. There were dark days in the early years of this coupier they trod a nar-row, rugged path, but they made it wide enough to go side by side, hand in hand, heart by heart, for they clung close to each other. There were times er an inhabitant of the earth. I have seen the glories of the world of spirits. I am not permitted to make known what I have beheld; indeed, were I not forbidden, language would be inade-quate to the task; tis enough for you and the growth to be the last of the prowhen, had the wife been despondent, fretful, complaining; when, had she been anything but the tender, true, loving, bright, hopeful woman that she was, her husband might have fallen by the way-ide, his high destiny unsuspected, his name almost unknown. "Amid the storms and the sorrows of life the aff-ctions of man may veer, but un-changed and unchanging is the true heart of woman-she loves and loves forever. The storms were not so dark nor the sorrows so thick as to cause any change or shadow of veering in the affection of U. S. Grant for his young wife, and her deathless love was the light of a fixed star.

There were years of poverty in the intebellum life of the Grants, and the wife was called by stern necessity to forego many of the luxuries which lend charm to home and mitigate the everty did not chill the heart, dim the e, sadden the voice or weaken the distance of the wife. And the hus and, cheered and soluced by hopeful ympaths, kept his troubles from the world and quicily pursued the path of daty, although it is scarcely possible that he could have been entirely ignoant of his own great capacities.

From the time when Grant untered

the volunteer army, called out to serve the republic, until the collapse of the rebellion at Appontation, there was scarcely an hour when his reputation was secure. The world can never know how much he was made to suffer by ruel misrepresentations. But when malice and detraction were doing their vorst he had one safe refuge-the love, the trust, the unwavering faith of his wife. And when the war was ended, and the world was paying tribute to the genius of Grant, there was one person who felt no surprise at his achievements, for he had accomplished just what she had expected. Her faith had anticipated it all, and may we not say that her faith, her love, her consolatory and cheering influence had made it all

of Mrs. Grant as mistress of the White House, it must be said by him who writes justly that no lady ever filled the place more admirably. She had no ambition to take part in the affairs of State. She did not care to be influen-tial in the disposal of patronage. Her only desire was to be a good wife to the President, as she had been to the aptain, to the leather dealer, to the onel, and the General. All that pubic duties required of her she did, not estentatiously, nor yet with bashful simility, but with the grace that comes with good sense and right purposes. Her happiest hours were those devoted to her children, and no children in this or any other land had a better mother. Wherever the Grants have been or nowever situated, whether in poverty in Missouri or in splendor in Washington; whether in the highest stations at home or the most honored guests of Kings and Emperors of Europe and Asia whether in the lap of luxury or buf-Mrs. Grant has been true to the promise of her youth-has been the best gift of God to man-a model wife and mother.

Her place in the Nation's heart is secure, and the prayer of the beople is that she may long live to witness their devotion to her husband's memory, and to be blest by the loving care of her children and their children.

The situation of a man who has been rejected is much better than that of a girl under the same circumstances. At hrat he takes it very hard. He rails against marriage, sneers at women in general, and becomes for the time be-ing a second Diogenes. Ere many months have elapsed be emerges from his tub and suky fit. He now begins to realize that he is "interesting. halo of romance encircles him; others may bear away the palm in literature. science, or art, but there are some kind souls by whom the dejected hero is at once placed on a pedestal, owing to the mere fact of his having been budly treated by one of their own sex. 'Poor Edwin! so clever, so amusing and broken-hearted!" says Angelina to herself. She at once sets to work to repair the damage done by the unappreciative rival. It is her pleasing task to guide the wounded spirit through the successive stages of pique, cynicism, desire for sympathy, platonic friendship, until Edwin is gently but firmly led to the altar before he well knows where he is. Sometimes, however, the young man is too wide awake for this, and, while making a very good thing out of his broke heart, he prefers confiding his sorrows to more than one Angelina, d-ftly sheering off when pity is becoming inconveniently like love. Thus one disappointment may prove a foundaion for many fliriations, and Edwin consoles himself, and is consoled, by an ever-varying procession of good Samaritans, till at last he really forgets how it all began, who jitted him, and whom he jilted. He has the proud satisfaction of feeling that he has amply avenged his wrongs by the number of blighted beings whom he has "winged" in his turn, continued his triumphal progress until it is brought to a close by a well-dowered widow in the "roaring forties," from whom he fails to escape, and finally settles down to "peace with honor" and a comfort

able income ever after. The role of wind in fertilizing the ground is remarkably illustrated by the very fertile valley of Limagne, Auvergne. The prevalent winds there are west and southwest, and traverse the chain of Domes, where are vast deposits of volcanic a-hes. Much of this dust is thus carried to the Limagne Valley, and settles there of itself, or is carried down by rain or snow. As it contains a large amount of phosphoric acid, potash, and lime, it is highly feracid, potash, and lime, it is highly fertilizing, and its very fine state favors rapid assimilation. As a result, Limagne is by far the most fertile valley in



OF SWEET GUMAND MULLEIN.

nd St. Walter A. Paxlor, Atlanta, Ga

I suffered for more than five years with indiges-tion, scarcely side to retain the simplest food upon my stomach. The borning sensation was almost intolerable, and my whole system was deranged. I was wakeful and could not sleep, and consequently more or less nervous all the time. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. In pression attenualt upon this terrible disease. An a word, I was inhierable. At last, failing to find relief in anything else, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. I began to improve at enca. The medicine timed up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning ceased, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good, and can extanything in the shape of food, and digest it without the slight-est difficulty. I most rheerfully hear this testi-mony, because there are hundreds suffering as I was, and I am sure they can be as readily healed. Take the prescribed done after eating, instead of before. JAMES MANN, No. 14 lvy St. Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1885.

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In the fall of 1884 I was taken with a case of malarial fever which prestrated me both body and mind. I was dragged after the old fa-hion with mercury and other unineral mixtures, but with no good results. My health was shaltered and my enery gone. My logs and feet would swell, and I had what everybody thought was dropey. These armptoms alaxmed one, and I was ready to grant at any remedy suggested. A friend advised me to try Swifi's epochia. I produced three bottles and commenced its use. The swelling soon subsided. I have taken the three bottles which have made a perfect care, and I feel like a new man today. There never was a more meritorious medicine offered to suffering humanity. It has wrought wonders for me.

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Cured My Cough

before the first bottle was used, and rapidly recovered my health." A. J. Davis, Atchison, Kans., writes: "This spring I took a severe Cold, which settled on my lungs. In three days it became most difficult and painful for me to breathe. As soon as possible I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was promptly relieved and cured by its use."

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will examine all who call upon him and tell them if they have an organic disease; where it is located, the organ of part affected, and the principal symptoms they experience. And This Without Asking Questions.

the organ or part affected, and the principal symptoms they experience.

And This Without Asking Questions.

He adopts the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice among country doctors, viz., He carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, ascertains the condition of the internal organs, examines Eye, Ear and Throat by the nost recent and improved natruments and methods, all of which he carefully records in his register for future references. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. Knowing the disease, he knows the changes it produces in the hispatent, and the recent is the sixty period of the patient of the disease, and its cause. The sixty has been patient on the high todo of redovery. When sixty people consult him he readily tells them whether he can more of hop time, and of the sixty of the sixty people consult him he readily tells them whether he can more of hop time, another and passed actence, and he will convince the most stepplical. By an examination he suitomized and physical actence, and he will convince the most stepplical. By an examination he suitomized and physical actence from the vegetable kingdom, as by experience he has found remedies that will amidote every humor or poison in the system, and aid nature to curse every disease, if taken in time. Betteving that science is truth, and "Truth is mighty, and will prevail, when known, and knowing that disease, can be cursed of their diseases.

There is no subject that requires so much study and experience as the treatment and curse of Chronic Diseases. The astonishing success and remarkable curse springinged by him are due to the long study of the constitution of man, and the curs of disease by natural remedies. Let those given up to oth seal for examination. He has successing trusted the following diseases since his arrival in this Star. Eye and Ear Diseases, Chronic Diarchas, Chronic Indiannation of the Womb, Chronic Diarchas, Chronic Indiannation of the W

THE REASON I TRAVEL.

It is often asked why a physician whose shiftly would aford him a profitable practice at home should consent to travel. I answer: Because this method of practice is the most economical, and the only successful way of reaching the great mass of people suffering with chronic aliments. Few invalids have the means, and fewer still have the energy and strength to make long journeys to consult eminent physicians.

In the physicians, the physicians strength to do so, would not be less than \$20 cach an aggregate of more than \$4.00 while my expenses in seeing them at their various country seats, are less than \$400 a clear asking to patients of nearly \$4.00 per month. Then in the treatment of thronic Diseases, my regular and continued visits afford me an opertunity of examining my patients and meeting the changes, also any new requirements, arising in cacheintivitical cace, keeping my patients under my personal supervision, and placing within the reach of the people all the advantages of a Medical Infirmary right at home.

The entire cost of a complete cure under my treatment is often less than has been paid by the same person in a single year for worthless patient medicines.

The benefits thus secured to the afflected are of the highest importance, and must be apparent to the most ordinary mind. TO YOUNG MEN. Spermatorrhoa-Its Cause and Cure.

The chief causes of this disease are unnatural abuses of the sexual functions, or self-polition, venereal excesses and weakness of the organs resulting from veneral diseases, and other difficulties
affecting the urinary organs. The minds of such patients, particularly if the affection be attributed
to unnatural abuse, becomes greatly depressed by an apprehension of imposence. He suffers from
a sense of pollution and degradation, becomes metancholy, with an aversion for society. Then
follow loss of memory, dullness of the head, general nervous debility, indigestion, impurities of the
blood, pimples or sruption on the face, papiliation of the heart, weakness in the small of the back,
loss of precreative power, nervous irritability, wasting of the frame, cough, consumption, decay soid
death. These are but a few of the terrible consequences which follow, sooner or later, the victims
of soilary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which ammaily sweeps to an onlinely grave
thousands of the most talented and promising young men. Hundreds of these sufferers are to be
seen in every community, who are conscious of their condition and the dangers to which they are
exposed, yet are too timid to take the necessary steps to get relief. I would say to such, look at once
to your health and happiness. Delays are dangerous. Take one candid though before its too late.
A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Waste no time with catch penny
advertisements, or unlearned pretenders, who keep you irriting month after month, taking poisonous and injurious compounds that will afford you nothing but bitter disappointment. My methods
of treatment will speedily and permanently care the most obstinate cases and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE AGED MEN.

To MIDDLE AGED MEN.

There are many of the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or birming semantion, weakening the system in a manner the patient can not account for; or examination of the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will be found, and sometimes smail particles of absunce will appear, or the color will be of a thin or milkish her, again changing to a dark or torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the came, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. I will guarantee a purfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the gento-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

The alarming number of wives, nothers and daughters who are daily suffering and sinking from diseases peculiar to their sex, demand our most serious consideration and sympathy, and to relieve as far as within our reach, this dreadful seourge upon American women. I have greatly increased my facilities for their medical and surgical treatment, to accommodate all who may apply to me for treatment, large additions and writed and valuable improvements has a been meeting made to my former ouths, and every securingly indicinate or objectionable destine that occurs officiarily in the treatment of these cases has been removed, thus a coding much of the embarrassment and objections usually experienced in the treatment of this class of cases, and my increasing patternage by some of the most intelligent and refunded ladies, as present of my success, has been very marked, over two torics of my patterns before patterns by the general practitioner, namely: "Local Treatment." I sediou find it necessary. I prepare remodes constitutions and local, as the nature of the case demands, and instructionals and to treat the master.

PRIVATE DISEASES. Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, filest, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of the Sexual Organs, Want of Sexual Desire, in mule or female, whether from improdent habits of young or sexual habits in unture years, or any culters that debilitate the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free, and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed, No rate incurred. Correspondence promptly answered, and medicine sent free **om observation to all parts of the United States.

REFERENCES.

We, the undersigned, do cheerfully and conscientionary recommend by W. A. France as a gentleman of high moral worth and superior professional ability, having employed an enviable position in hospital clinics in New York and Philadelphia, and acquitted impact superiory in the treatment in the spital clinics in New York and Philadelphia and acquitted impact superiory in the treatment in the spital clinics in New York and Philadelphia, and acquitted impact superiory in the treatment in the spital of a vanit hemselves of his superior skill. We further know that those who compact him will find him humane to a fault, ripe in judgment, ready to do good, considerate in price, and enthusiastic for the relief of the suffering and good of his fellow men. William thark a D. Li. D. Philadelphia; J. I. Miller, M. D. Schenectarly, New York: Hou, M. T. shoemaker, transvite, Pa. B. E. Ottman, M. D. Albany; O. K. Hall, M. D. Albany; J. Levy Hait, M. D. Syracuse; Samuel York, M. D. Lewiston, Maine; First National Hank, Fuetoria, Ohio, Consultation and examination free. Do not condemn until you call and judge for yourself. Any person who may be skeptical about the ability of life France, can, by calling upon him, see for themselves whether he is what he advertises himself to be or not. He has three diplomas and certificates to show that he is a member of different medical associations.